

## RALEIGH'S BOODLERS.

## MORE INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING CROSS AND WHITE.

Cross Makes a Confession—White Not Implicated in the Forgeries—Cashier Hardy's Fight.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

RALPHON, N. C., April 3.—To-day some interesting news was received in regard to President Cross and Cashier White, of the State National Bank, in the shape of specials from Toronto, Canada. Caldwell Hardy, cashier of the States bank, is there in the interest of that bank, which Cross and White swindled out of \$10,000.

Hardy wishes to secure his money. Yesterday Cross sent for a Toronto detective and made a confession of his crime, saying: "I am very sorry for what has happened. If anything should happen to me I want to leave everything all right about White. So you go to Raleigh and give evidence that the clear White. I want to tell you here in the presence of White that he had nothing to do with the forgeries." I did them all. If anything should happen to my wife they will never try me. The bank was in an awful mess when we took hold of it, and under our management it continued to fail. We saw we should have to go to jail, so we decided to try the next best thing. We resolved to get as much money as we could secure and ship. We did that, and it has turned out for the worst."

Referring to the forgeries, Cross declared \$16,000 would cover the whole amount. White and Cross are very much depressed in spirits. They were before the Police Court again this morning. The police magistrate read the consideration of Mr. Beck's proposition till a more convenient season. He was of the opinion that the coinage provision of Mr. Beck's amendment was not wise, and the number of silver dollars already coined was too great.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Stewart, Flumb, and McHershey. Without action on the amendment offered by Mr. Beck it will be referred from the bill still to be reported from the Committee of the Whole and to be voted on in the Senate, the Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned.

**House of Representatives.**

On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, 5,300 additional copies of the tariff bill and reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Culver, of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, called up the special order, the Senate direct-tax bill.

Mr. Foran, of Ohio, antagonized this with a motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Foran's motion was lost—yeas, 95; nays, 144.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, at the last moment changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative for the purpose of making a motion to reconsider the vote.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas, 157; nays, 75.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the special order.

Mr. Oates in opposing the bill said that the tax paid in the northern States—with the exception of Delaware—had been paid by the States assuming to collect it from the people and retaining 15 per cent, while it was entitled to do under the provisions of the original bill. In the southern States after the war the tax was collected directly from the people. There had been many irregularities in that collection for the last twenty years. Though the law remained unenacted, no attempt had been made to enforce it. Seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars had been collected, leaving but \$2,500,000 uncollected. The fact that about one-eighth of the tax remained uncollected was the only pretence upon which the passage of the bill, which involved \$17,500,000, was urged. He argued that under the Constitution Congress had had a perfect right and power to lay a direct tax, but he denied the constitutional right of Congress to fund a tax which had been legally levied and applied. A Democrat was not entitled to be considered as such when he legislated outside of the Constitution. The fact that his State would get a certain amount of money where no other influence like that of a nation where there was no matter of sound democratic and constitutional government involved. If the House was determined to pass this bill it should include within its provisions one for the refunding of the cotton tax—a tax which had been constitutionally levied, because it was a tax which in the very nature of things could not be uniform through the United States.

Mr. Wheeler regarded the proposed legislation as more pernicious than any which had ever before been introduced in Congress. It assumed that one Congress might levy a tax in order to refund another tax levied by a preceding Congress.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, favored the bill, and gave instances of irregularities in the collection of the direct tax in the southern States, mentioning the fact that the entire town of Beaufort had been sold for the payment of the tax.

Subsequently a search revealed a stashed pile of white muslin shrouds and the like, three sets of whiskers of different hues, live wigs, mustaches, and a great variety of make-up material such as used by actors. This, it was found, that in the curtain was a curtain that ran up the center of the stage, two compartments and also a side entrance which admitted the spirit operator behind the curtain, where by the way, all the changes were made. The sisters are under arrest.

**FIFTH CONGRESS.**

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1888.

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**NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES.**

**Magistrates Appointed—& Celebrated CASE.**

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